WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858.

THE FINAL SUCCESS OF THE ATLANTIC TELE GRAPH.

In our telegraphic column will be found the anxiously awaited message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, and his reply thereto. At last the stupendous enterprise has been crowned with complete success, and the two continents have been placed within speaking distance of each the people of the entire Union, and the general preparations that have been made promise that the great achievement will be selemnized with a due appreciation of the almost incalculable benefits that will be derived from it.

THE CANVASS IN ILLINOIS.

It is plain to the whole country, and painfully ob vious to every sincere and honest member of the democratic party of the Union, that but one mode of harmonizing and concentrating the democratic party in Illinois remains practicable, since the suicidal and disorganizing speeches of Judge Douglas, with which he has conducted the present canvass since his recent return to the State.

- Up to the time of his Chicago speech it was not only practical, but it was confidently expected that a consolidation and reorganization of the democracy of Illinois would be effected, and that our party would carry the elections again in that always relia ble State, as we had been wont to do before. There had been grave differences of opinion between memhers and sections of her democracy on a special question, but those differences had been rendered unimportant by the passage of the English bill, and there was a general desire to bury the by-gones of the last winter, and to organize anew and set out afresh upon the broad, open highway of principle.

It was the speeches of Judge Douglas that changed these fair prospects into gloom and doubt. It was he who dug up a buried controversy from its grave, and called up anew passions and strifes that had subsided. It was he that again arrayed democrats against democrats. It was he that arraigned the democracy of the Union before the democracy and abolitionists of Illinois as guilty of fraud, of violating pledges, and abandoning principles; it was he that denounced a great measure of his own party as a fraud and the administration and public men who had supported it as the perpetrators of fraud, at the same time that he extolled the competing measure of the black-republicans as excellent and perfect, lavishing encomiums upon the coalition which had voted for it in Congress; it was he who first assailed the English bill before the democracy of Illinois, who were disposed to acquiesce unanimously in it, although he hoasted that it yielded the point on which he had taken sides against the democracy in favor of the abolitionists during the winter.

It is plain to every man who will not obstinately shut his eyes to the fact, that Judge Douglas is the author of the divisions of the democracy in Illinois, and the man who is responsible to the country for the consequences. He represents the disorgan ization there, and without him it would not exist. It is very obvious that if he were removed from the canvass in Illinois, there would soon be no division; and that the only condition necessary to the union and success of the party in the State, and the election of a sound democratic senator by the next legislature over Lincoln, is the retirement of Judge Douglas from a canvass, which he has entered only to disorganize the democratic party, discredit the democratic cause, encourage black-republicanism. defeat the election of a democratic senator, and insure that of an abolitionist

It is plain that the democratic party in Illinois cannot harmonize upon a man who denounces half of them as the upholders of a "fraud." and who eulogises the black-republican and American parties in Congress, for having supported, in company with him- he indicates. self, a black-republican measure. It is plain that Judge It seems to us that Mr. Young has not written his Douglas by continuing in the field as a "democratic" communication without an object in view. He seems incandidate for the Senate will only insure thereby the election of an abolitionist senator. Not only this, tablished, it can only be done by the use of the character but, by continuing in the field, he subjects himself to the suspicion of conspiring with the black republicans of his State to secure the election of an aboli- that if the instrument with which they are at present tionist senator. His encomiums pronounced at Chicago and elsewhere upon the action of the black republicans last winter in Congress, and his association and co-operation with them during the whole of the last session, followed up by his continuance in the canvass in Illinois, when it is plain that by so doing he insures the election of an abolitionist senator, all make the presumption that he

The people cannot be deceived by his assumption that the issue in Illinois is between himself and Lincoln. The issue is not upon men, but upon principles the principles of the democratic party and those of the republican party. Lincoln represents the prin- To the Editors of the Union : resent the principles of the democratic party. By foisting himself into the canvass, Judge Douglas assumes that he (the man) is superior to the democratic principles which have no representative or exponent in the canvass. If he be a democratic indeed; if he be a subscriber to the democratic doctrine—principles, not men; if he be really anxious that democratic principles shall triumph over black-republican principles by the election of a true and accountly transmitted for Congress, in the 11th district of Ohio, by the republicants. Mr. M. has received the democratic mominated for Congress, in the 11th district of Ohio, by the republicants. Mr. M. has received the democratic momination in that district, and will undoubtedly be elected. He is one of the foremost young men of the State; a fine orator, and possessing great personal popularity. He was an original supporter of the President, and remains his warm friend. His own county (Fairfield) will, as it has done for two years past, give a larger democratic majority than any other in the State. ciples of the republicans; Mr. Douglas does not repciples by the election of a true and acceptable representative of democratic principles and the defeat of Lincoln, he will at once retire from a canvass which he has disorganized and demoralized, in order that the democratic party may at once harmonize upon a democrat who is sound, who does not impute fraud to his party, who does subscribe to and represent its principles, who does not extol the abolitionists and their measures, and who does not hold himself and his personal interests superior to his party and its fortunes. The alternative in Illinois is

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Nearly a fortnight has clapsed since the success of the and breadth of the land, and everywhere the glad news has been received with general rejoicing. Indeed, the most intense excitement has prevailed everywhere, and with very little intermission up to the present time; but since the message telegraphed on the 13th instant, to the effect that the experiments of Professor Whitehouse, the electrician in chief of the company, and his assistants, were conducted in private, and since they decline to give any information beyond the fact that signals are successfully passing through the cable from the telegraph office placed within speaking distance of each. The most intense excitement pervades replaced of the entire Union, and the genore parations that have been made promise of the Associated Press simply state that all is right; but something more is wanted to satisfy the public mind. great is the anxiety that it has already been hinted by one of our cotemporaries that it has been thought best to have the first despatch over the new telegraph transmitted by the steamer. It seems very reasonable to suppose that if the electricians at either end of the line could mmunicate in words, they would not fail to do so : and the joyful intelligence to this effect would immediately be sent throughout the country. But the last advices are ather more favorable. It was stated on Sunday last that there was no reason to doubt that the electricians would be able in a few days to surmount all difficulties. The instruments require a great deal of care and adjusting, and this is being done with the greatest possible despatch A private despatch states that communications have been reported from Valentia bay, but, owing to some unex-plained cause, it has been found impossible to send a word to Valentia. Such difficulties are often encountered in land lines; and it is not doubted but that this will shortly be overcome, and that the obstacle will be found to exist in the recording instrument. We are inclined to look upon the difficulties which now exist in the most favorable light, and our hopes are sanguine of ultimate In various parts of the country the incorrigible wags

have been hoaxing the people. The last incident of this kind happened at Martinsburg, Va., on Thursday last. Several young gentlemen, having become exceedingly tired of the perfect quietness of that village and the intense heat, concocted bogus despatches from Queen Victoria and President Buchanan, and addressed them to the mayor. The mayor having received them, immediately made preparations for a grand demonstration in honor of the success of the enterprise. The county court, which was then in session, upon the receipt of the despatches, ordered them to be spread upon the minutes, and one of their cminent lawyers made an eloquent speech, after various church bells in the town were immediately set to ringing; and the enterprising proprietors of the Martin burg Republican quickly got out extras, which were extensively circulated amongst the community. The gen-eral rejoicing which then took place can well be imagined; but, when it was found out that their joy was pre-mature, their elongated countenances and hanging heads were in strong contrast with their previous elation. We are not informed whether the authors of the humbug were discovered, or whether any dire penalty was visited upon them. We hope, however, that they may go scot ree, for they really deserve great credit for having stirred up the patriotism of that growing little village.

This great achievement is not without unbelievers

Mr. Francis G. Young, who claims to know something about the science and practice of telegraphing, in a cor munication published in the New York Evening Post as stated, as a fact, that no matter what the distance of the line, if the electric current is perfect, no operator i the world will ask for more than an hour to get ready for work. Ten minutes, he thinks, is as much time as is generally required; and, as for these mysterious signals and recording instruments, he remarks that reading by sound is safer and saves time. To the operator, the oustant clicking heard in the offices, as meaningless and unintelligible to the public as the rattling of the weaver's shuttle, is understood as well as if the words were spoker through a trumpet. Why, then, he asks, should there be a delay in the Atlantic cable for recording instru-ments? There is doubtless a great deal of truth in what Mr. Young says, and it may be that these "meaningless and unintelligible" sounds are perfectly well under-stood by Mr. Whitehouse and his assistants; but still, inasmuch as they are unable to transmit messages regularly, they are unwilling to give us the Queen's messag in that way. It is not improbable that they are anxious to have the recording instruments perfectly adjusted, so that all messages can be sent, before they open the enterprise to the public. Although we in common with others are very anxious for the receipt of the Queen's message, looking upon that as the final proof of the sucess of the project, still we would rather wait a few days longer than to receive that message in the manner which

clined to throw discredit upon Hughes's instead endeavors to show that if successful communication is estelegraph. We are not prepared to express an opinion upon the merits of these two instruments; but we do think making experiments should not answer the purpose they should then give Mr. Hughes's instrument a fair trial At all events, we are inclined to wait a while longer be-fore throwing discredit upon the enterprise. Like all great achievements, time must clapse before it is rendered perfect. A few years ago very few persons indeed believed in the feasibility of establishing telegraphic com-munication with another continent; and at no time were doubts more freely and fully expressed than just tionist senator, all make the presumption that he continues in the field for this express purpose so violent as to be equivalent to proof of the fact. final success will not be attained.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1858.

Allow me to correct an error which I have noticed in

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Below will be found an abstract of the business of the General Land Office for July, 1858 :

party and its fortunes. The alternative in Illinois is between the election of a sound democrat to the Senate and a black-republican. The retirement of Judge Douglas from the canvass will secure the first alternative; his continuance in the canvass doing the work of disorganization and faction will secure the other. The issue rests with him. He alone will be responsible for the result. The democracy wash their hands of the act he is committing and of its consequences. If Lincoln be elected to the Senate, it will be Judge Douglas who will be the author of the deed.

A French Brlle A Hundred Years Ago.—Madam de Geulis, in her memoirs, describes the training she under went to fit her for Parisian society in the last century: "I had tweeth pulled out: I had whalebone stays that pinched me terribly; my feet were imprisoned in tight shoes with which it was impossible for me to walk; I had an iron collar put on my neck, and as I squinted a little at times, I was obliged to put on goggles as soon as I awoke in the morning, and these I wore four hours. I was, moreover, not a little surprised when they talked of giving me a muster to teach me what I thought I knew well enough already—to walk. Besides all this, I was forbidden to run, to leap, or to ask questions."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GLORIOUS RESULT OF THE AT-LANTIC CABLE ENTERPRISE.

RAPID TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Greeting Between the English and American

Directors. REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

TRINITY BAY, August 16-p. To the Associated Press .

The cable is now finished, and the communication per fected. You may look out for the Queen's message this

evening or to-morrow morning. TRINITY BAY, Aug. 16.

To the Directors of Atlantic Telegraph Company : Europe and America are now united by telegraph Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and goodwill towards men.

Directors of the Atlantic Company

of Great Britain. The Queen to the Preside t.

TRINFTY BAY, Aug. 16.

Hon, the President of the United States: Her Majesty lesires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

Owing to the above despatch having no English date, and being without a signature, its authenticity was ques-tioned in many quarters; but the following despatch from toned in many quarters; but the tonowing despatch from the general agent of the Associated Press has the effect of emoving all doubts on the subject: New York, Aug. 16.—We have a positive assurance from Mr. McKay, the superintendent of the Newfoundland

elegraph line, that the message sent to the President actually came over the Atlantic cable this afternoon, and that the cable is now in good order to transmit any reply the President may wish to send.

D. H. CRAIG, Agent Associated Press

The President received the first intimation of the working of the cable at the Soldiers' Home, through the Associated Press, by the hands of Governor Bigler. He immediately came to the city, and found here the Queen's message. The following is his reply:

President's Message to the Queen. WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1858.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulation of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great inernational enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious because far more useful to mankind than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic telegraph, under the blessings of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrunent destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion civilization, liberty, and law throughout the world! In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom sponaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever eutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places of their destination, even in

Cable Reloicings.

New York, Aug. 16—p. m.—The bells of old Trinity are ringing out a merry peal. Flags are flying, cannons firing, and the greatest enthusiasm exists everywhere at the joyful intelligence of the union of Europe and America by telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16—p. m.—A salute of 100 guns vill be fired at 7, a. m.—to-morrow, and all the bells rung. NASHVILE, Aug. 16—p. m.—There is a tremendous ex-citement here to night. Large bodies of citizens are pa-ading the streets with music. Bonfires are blazing, and the bells have been ringing for half an hour.

Lovisville, Aug. 16-p. m.—the telegraph company are having a grand display of fireworks, and the city au-

Tainity Bay—10, p. m.—The message to the American directors was sent from London direct. All the lines from Washington to London are waiting to transmit the President's reply to the Queen's message

proclamation congratulating the citizens of Faitimore on the success of the Atlantic telegraph, recommending the firing of a sainte of 200 guns, also the ringing of all the bells in the city, and displaying flags from all public buildings and the shipping, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-

At Lancaster the message was received with general joy. A national salute was fired for Morse and Field, and the bells were rung for one hour.

At New Orleans the news was received with great excitement and enthusiasm.

Atlantic Cable Celebration.

New York, Aug. 16.—The following is the general programme adopted by the joint committee of the common council for celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable:

First. On the receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of her Majesty Victoria, one hundred guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and national salutes at the Battery and Central Park.

Second. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted, the City Hall and public buildings are to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fire-works in front of the City Hall, with music by Dodworth's band.

Third. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the

y Dodworth's band.

Third. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East rivers, and in the public squares of the

North and East rivers, and in the public squares of the city.

The joint committee carnestly request that, during the firing from the Park, all the church bells in the city be rung, and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

On the arrival of the Niagara a salute of one hundred guns will be fired from the battery and Park, and na-tional salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamil-ton, Governor's Island, and navy-yard, to be replied to from the Niagara. III

First. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the anthorities of the city of London, of which due notice will be given. On that day Cyrus W. Field, seq., and the officers of the Nigara and Gorgon will be received by the city authorities at the Battery, and while being received will be saluted with a salve of one hundred guns.

Second. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escouted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the city to the Cryatal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made, and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Capt. Hudson, and Captain Dayman, of the Gorgon; also, an address to the telegraph companies.

Third. The coremonies at the Palace will be commenced by the vocal performance of various musical societies, and closed with the doxology, "Praise God," &c., to the tune of Old Handred.

Fourth. After each address appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and so chorus will be sung by the societies.

Fifth. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be secorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the firemen in torchlight procession, together with such societies as may desire to co-operate.

Sixth. Appropriate transparencies will be performed with such societies as may desire to co-operate.

Sixth. Appropriate transparencies will be placed over the gates of the Park, through which the procession will be gates of the Park, through which the procession will be gates of the Park, through which the procession will be gates of the Park, through which the procession will be gates of the Park, through which the procession will be gates of the Park, through which the procession will be gates of the Park, through which the procession will be gated over the gate of the Park, through which the procession will be gated over the gate of the park.

pass, and also upon the City Hall, with a display of fire-

IV. First. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, tegether with Capt. Hudson, of the Niagara, and Dayman, of the Gorgon, will be received by the authorities at the Governor's room, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens, from one to

receive the congratulations of the citizens, from one to three o clock, p. m.

Second. In the evening, a municipal dinner will be given, at some place to be hereafter selected.

It is decided that these festivities shall take place simul-taneously with those in London and other cities through-out Europe; and it is respectfully requested that the citi-zens throughout the United States and the British Pro-

By order of the Committee.

THOS. McSPEDEN, Chairman.
C. T. McClenacken, Secretary.

Later from Europe.

Later from Europe.

Sr. Johns, (N. F.,) August 16.—The steamship Europa, from Boston August 11th, came in collision with the Arabia, bound to New York. The Europa lost her cutwater and stem in the collision. The Arabia's despatches were not put on board of the Europa, but the latter obtained a few Liverpool papers and put in here for repairs, while the Arabia proceeded to New York.

The rebellion in Central India is effectually crushed.
Lord Cauning's proclamation says there is no hope of the pardon of any persons immediately concerned in murdering the British subjects in India.

It is rumored in Paris that the Credit Mobilier is about to wind up and fuse with the bank of M de Saint Paul.

Advices from Vienna say that 33,000 Austrian troops

were concentrating on the Danube, in South Hungaria at the points nearest to Turkey.

Disraeli favors the repeal of the paper tax, if the Chanceller of the Exchequer will spare the amount derived from that source.

Chancellor of the Exchequer will spare the amount derived from that source.

There is a large embarkation of troops for India.

The success of the Atlantic cable was received in London with glorious and unbounded enthusiasm, and a declaration that the electric union of England and America will lead to the unity of all nations.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Compared interconnect Cotton—Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 9,500 to speculators, and 4,500 to exporters. Middling and lower qualities had declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) a \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. on the week. Estimated sales on Friday 7,000. The market closed steady.

There was no breadstuffs report in the papers. Corn, however, was reported to be dull.

Pork was heavy at 2s. 6d. a 5s decline. Bacon had declined 1s.

Sugar was firm. Coffee firm. Congou tea had ad-

Rice closed buoyant. Rosin firm—common 4s., me-dium 10s., fine 19s.

New York, Aug. 16.—The Niagara did not arrive in New York hathor yesterdry, as reported; nor had she been signalled at 9 a. m. to-day. The marine reporter was imposed upon by his informant.

NEW YORK, August 16 .- Cotton is quiet sales of 700 bales; quotations are nominal. Flour is firm—sales of 10,500 bbls.; State, \$4 50 a \$4 60; Ohio, \$5 50 a \$5 75; southern, \$5 25 a \$5 75. Wheat buoyant—sales of 10,000 bushels; holders demand an advance—southern red, \$1 15 a \$1 25; white, \$1 30 a \$1 40. Corn is ern red, \$1 15 a \$1 25; white, \$1 30 a \$1 40. Corn is firm—sales of 30,000 bushels white, \$5 a \$6 cents; yellow, 90 a \$2 cents. Pork is dull—mess, \$17 25 a \$17 50; prime, \$14 85 a \$15. Whiskey has declined \$\frac{1}{4}\$ cent—26\frac{1}{4}\$ a 26\frac{1}{4}\$ cents. Lard is quiet at \$11\frac{1}{4}\$ a \$1\frac{1}{4}\$ cents. Sugar closed buoyant—7\frac{1}{4}\$ a \$\frac{1}{4}\$ cents. Coffee is quiet at \$9\frac{1}{4}\$ a \$1\frac{1}{4}\$ cents for Rio. Spirits closed firm, but unsettled, 46 a 47 cents. Rosin is steady at \$1 60. Rice is quiet.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, August 15, 1858.

As the fall elections approach, the union of the oppositionists redouble their exertions to form that redoublable phalanx which is "to make effectual headway against the democracy." "Old Whig a" thirteen articles of belief, first promulgated in the columns of the New York Commercial Advertiser, are proclaimed to be the basis of union, and republicans, Americans, and whigs are severally conjured to embrace the creed, and become active laborers in the "coalition" vineyard. Up to this time, however, Old Whig and his disciples have not made much progress in their work of conversion. The chief priests and scribes of the republicans and Americans "are raising objections to the coalition," as the Commercial Advertiser mildly expresses it, and their objections are urged with power, ability, and influence so superior to those of Old Whig and his followers, that I think the democracy has a fair prospect of being able to overcome "the headway" which the coalition will be likely to make.

"To make us qualify our principles in order to obtain their (the Americans') support, is a piece of insufferable inspudence, which ought to be promptly reluked, and the parties concerned in it treated with the contempt they so richly merit," say the indignant republicans, altuding to the demand that "nigger worship" be expunged from the republican creed. And the know-nothings, with equal emphasis, declare that to "call on Americans to abandon their maxim that native-born citizens should have the control and direction of our free institutions," and to ask them to co-operate with republicans.

directors was sent from London direct. All the lines washington to London are waiting to transmit the "resident's reply to the Queen's message.

Baltimore, Aug. 16.—The mayor has just issued a proclamation congratulating the citizens of Paltimore on latter expression of opinion has just been uttered by the Hon. J. T. Headley in the columns of the Albany States man, and while it has aroused the hottest wrath of the epublicans, it seems to have completely bothered the co-ditionists.

and while it has accorded the hottoot wards of the republicant, in centre to have completely bettered they republicant, in centre of the complete of the compl

sisted by all the clergy of the diocese, whose duties pereir presence at the imposing ceremony. In full s. The proposed edifice is to be of surpassing nee and size, and the order of architecture is to the model is that of the great European ca-

magnificence and size, and the order of architecture is to be Gothic. The model is that of the great European cathedrals, with nave, transept and choir, and the plan that of a Latin cross 528 feet long, 175 feet wide, and 333 feet high, from the pavement to the summit of the cross. With the exception of St. Feter's at Rome, and St. Sophia at Constantinople, I believe it will be the largest and loftiest church in the world.

The flags of all nations with which the telegraph offices in this city have been decorated since the receipt on the ath instant of the telegram from Trinity Bay, that the "Atlantic cable had been successfully laid," were yesterday hauled down, and this taken in connection with the dispatch published in the morning papers, that Professor Whitchouse and his aids would require five or six weeks for experiments before the line would be open for business, gave rise to very serious apprehensions as to the ultimate result of the enterprise whose success we are so impatient to celebrate. The doubters are more dubious than ever; and some of the would-be electrical current is perfect—that is perfectly insulated—there is an onecessity for ten minutes' much less six weeks' delay to enable the operators to transmit the anxiously-expected message from Queen Victoria to the President. The delay ought to be satisfactorily and authoritatively explained, and the public mind, so naturally agitated and anxious, set at rest on the subject.

It has been decided by the joint committee of the common council to present Cyrus W. Field with a testimonial in the shape of a massive gold box, with appropriate or inaments and inscriptions.

The city inspector reports 695 deaths in this city for the past week, being an increase of 15 as compared with the orresponding week of '57. Of the deaths this week, 527 were of children under ten years of age. The following is a compared with care under ten years of age. The following is a compared with the corresponding week of '57. Of the deaths this week, 527 were of children under

Mon. Women, Boys. Girls. Total. ...65 85 269 261 679 ...85 76 267 267 695 Week ending August 7..... The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the veck were 158, of which 137 were children under fifteen

years of age.

The supply of money is abundant at my last quots though the auction sales and the movement if The supply of money is abundant at my last quotations, and though the auction sales and the movement in the sugar market have furnished a better supply of new business paper, and increased the demand for money. I find that the supply is still largely in excess of the demand. Business is certainly improving in all its branches; but the utmost caution is observed in the selling of goods on credit, and there is no relaxation whatever towards the country customers who failed in their payments last fall. This will restrict the amount of business done, but I believe that it will be profitable in the end because it is safe, and will prove that promptness in payments is the only way to get and sustain credit. Foreign exchange for Saturday's steamer (the Vanderbilt) was very dull. Bankers sterling was quoted at 1094 a 1093, commercial do., 1094 a 1095. Exchange on Paris, 5.15 a 5.124; Hamburg, 364 a 363; Amsterdam, 414 a 412, and Bremen, 794 a 796. The following were the exports of specie from this port for the week ending August 14th:

14th :	18 transmer
Steamer Northern Light, Southampton, gold bars and &	or, gold (not
reported last week)	\$52,100 00
Steamer Jura, Liverpool, Cal. mint bars	150,706 77
" American gold	4 00 00
Barque Restless, Santa Martha, 5f. pieces,	1,000 00
Brig Billow, Pouce, doublooms	16,275 00
" " silver	3,009 00
Brig Abby Thaxter, Ponce, Spanish gold	5,000 00
Steamer Vigo, Liverpool, United States mint bars	67,433 10
" " English sovereigns	9,801 00
S camer Vanderbilt, Havre, American gold	134,412 77
Total for the week	440,728 70
Previously reported	5,108,610 67
Total 1858	,349,389 37
The stock market on Saturday was inactive, a somewhat irregular. N. Y. Central fell \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of evening's prices; Erie \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Cleveland and T Michigan Southern advanced \$\frac{1}{4}\$; Panama, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; a igan Central \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The following table will show taxtons of the market during the week;	on Friday oledo, }; and Mich-
Aug.9. Aug.10. Aug.11. Aug.12. Aug	19 400 14

	Aug.v.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11	Aug 12.	Aug 13.	Aug 1
Missouri 6's	85%	85%	86%	8536	80%	85%
Virginta 6'a	. 92%	92)	9236	9244		92%
Pacific Mail ex div	. 84	85%	63%	82	82	8334
N. Y. Central R. R.	. 79	78%	78	77	77.14	77%
Erie	. 1736	17	1614	1614	10%	16%
Hudson River		11000	28		2732	Banker.
Harlem	. 1136	10%		10%	10	
Rending	471	4734	4714	46	4736	48
Michigan Southern	22%	21 14	92	21%	2234	22%
Do Pref'd	. 4434	4434	43%	43	4334	44 %
Mich. Central	59%		5914	69	69	58%
Panama	114	11314		11234	11234	113
Illinois Central bonds.	A	883%		8814		89
Do shares	4 4 2 4 4	10000	73	74	74	76
Galena and Chicago		84%	8334	8314	8334	84
Cieveland and Toledo.	35 16		34%	3336	34.50	3436
Chicago and Rock Isl.	. 76	76%	75	7436	7434	7436
Mil. and Miss.		***	15			
La C. L'd G'G	22%	22%	2214	2214	2234	2214
There was no se	cond	board.	The d	losing	nrices	in the
street of some of t			atomka		C.D.	100

there was no second board. The closing prices in the street of some of the principal stocks were as follows:

Central, 77½; Erie, 16½; Reading, 48½; Pamanna, 113½;
Galena, 83½; Rock Island, 74½; Toledo, 34½.

The transactions at the corn exchange were limited Flour, wheat, and corn were steady at unchanged prices. Pork was dull and lower. Beef was active and higher. Cotton was quiet, and prices have receded slightly during the week. The following is a statement of the foreign imports at this port for the past week, and for the corresponding weeks of 1857. 6:

Pic the week.

1856.

1857. 1858.

1858.

1858.

1858.

1858.

1858.

4,858,140 85,069,433 This Since Jan. 1st ... 140,634,051 161,536,346 89.925.573 the The cash transactions for the week house and sub-treasury have been as followed

Custom House.

LETTER FROM THE SPRINGS.

[Special Correspondence of the Union.] WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 14, 1858.

my last the number of visitors here has in-

creased to 1,200—

"And the cry is still they come."

From eight to twelve stages arrive daily, leaded with pleasure seekers and others from all parts, North and Soth, East and West, desirous of spending this hot sommer month of August in a more salubrions climate than in sultry pent-up cities; indeed, so numerous are the visitors becoming, that many are glad of an opportunity to establish a pre-emption by occupying small apartments until more desirable ones are vacated by parties whose leave of absence has expired.

The society here this season is select and charming, and as fashionable as Newport or Saratoga, without the occurrency or formality of either place; in fact, for such a large number of sojourners, it has never been my lot to be among a more agreeable or social company—picas are unalloyed seems to be the object with all, particularly the younger portion of the vicitors. Dressing, music, and dancing take up the time of the young ladies, while the billiard room, pistol-gallery, and bowling-saloon are tavorite resorts with the gents—the last-mentioned place is also much frequented by the "fair sex," with whom it is no rare occurrence to make a "ten strike." But all in-door amusements are thrown into insignificance compared with the joyous scene that is presented here in the afternoon under the broad "canopy of Heaven," when a multitude of happy countenances—old and young, from the plain matron of lifty to the gay, fashionable belle of sixteen—may be seen promenading through the grounds, marching to and from the spring, and enjoying the music on the lawn, while the romantle aspect of the valley, surrounded by mountains with lofty peaks reaching to the clouds, gives the scene a grandeur which is truly charming.

The ball in the evening is the grand event of the day ing to the clouds, gives the scene a grandeur which i truly charming.

The ball in the evening is the grand event of the day

with the young and gay. About 9, p. m., the magnificent dancing saloon is filled with as brilliant and as fash

with the young and gay. About 9, p. m., the magnificent dancing saloon is filled with as brilliant and as fashionable an assembly as I have ever witnessed.

"Beauty and crinoline reign supreme." Lovely women, dressed with all the elegance and splendor that ingenuity and taste could devise, are seen gliding through the charming lancers, whirling around in the graceful waltz and promensding round the hall, attended by gallant beaux, eneiroled by a crowd of admiring spectators. Add to this the stillness of the night and the music resounding through the air, and you have a scene that is really enchanting. Conspicuous among this distinuit ensemble I noticed Madame Le Vert, the talented authoress, and her accomplished daughter; Roger A. Pryor, of the Bichmond "South;" Hon. Samuel Owings Hoffman, of the Maryland legislature, and daughter; and, on looking over the register since the date of my last, I notice the names of Hon. E. L. Hayne, United States senator from South Carolina, and lady; ex-Governor Foot, of California; Herr Formes, the celebrated bases; and Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior under Fillmore.

Divine service is held here every Sabbath, morning and evening, and is generally attended by all the visitors. The temple that is on week days occupied by the devotees of Terpslehore is on Sunday turned into a tabernacle for the worship of the Lord. Rev. Dr. Norwood, of Georgetown, D. C., preached on last Sabbath morning, and Kev. Mr. Barawell, of South Carolina College, in the evening; both were able and eloquent discourses, and evidently made a deep impression on the minds of all present.

Our immense dining-room is in full operation, from

evidently made a deep impression on the minds of all present.

Our immense dining-room is in full operation, from 1,200 to 1,500 persons sit down to dinner daily. The confusion of 400 waiters running to and fro, the noise attendant upon the removal of the dishes, the ringing of bells, &c., can all be more readily imagined than described. The fare is much better than last year, and the attendance pretty good.

The news of the success of the Atlantic telegraph took all here by surprise, and has been the cause of great rejoicing, even among the ladies, and newspapers containing the latest intelligence in regard to the matter are eagerly sought after. Captain Maury, under whose supervision the soundings of the line for laying the cable were made, and whose views were so ably carried out by Lieut. Berryman, is here at present, and evinces great satisfaction at the ultimate success of this grand achievement of the nineteenth century.

"SOJOURNER."

THE DEMOCRACY OF BALTIMORE.

At the meeting of the city convention of Baltimore, or mously adopted :

Resolved by the democre Econvention of Baltimore city, That, in the judgment of its members, the democratic party is the only truly national political organization in this country, and the only one tested by its national successes which can work out the success and perpetuity of American institutions, and the prosperity and happiness of the American propole.

American institutions, and the prosperity and happiness of the American people.

Resolved, That having given our support to James Buchanan for the presidency of the United States because of our admiration of his public and private character, and our confidence in his attachment to the cherished principles of the democratic faith; and further, because he had been presented to the consideration of the American people for that office by the national democratic convention, regularly constituted, we have witnessed nothing since his inauguration into power to shake our confidence either in his patriotism or sagacity, but, on the contrary, his acta have reaffirmed in us the confidence which challenged the support we extended to him in 1856.

Resolved, That we congratulate the nation on the settlement, by the late Congress of the United States, of the national difficulties which had arisen in connexion with the question for the admission of Kansas into the Union of States, and, viewing the act of Congress upon that

national difficulties which had arisen in connexion with the question for the admission of Kansas into the Union of States, and, viewing the act of Congress upon that subject as a national finality, we ardently hope that all who are of the democratic faith, however they may have been divided in sentiment upon a subject which had enlisted so much of public attention, will now cordially bind hands, and labor, as they have heretofore labored, shoulder to shoulder for the success of their political faith, and for the overthrow of the proscriptive and malignant heresies of the party miscalled American, and for the annihilation of the sectional animosities engendered in that other party recognised as black republican.

Resolved, That, as citizens of Baltimore, we regret to have to testify that the corporate authorities of this city, either from impotence or disinclination to perform their proper functions, have most signally failed to render secure either the lives or property of our fellow-citizens; that the escutcheon of our city has been blackened under the rule of the party holding the reins of our municipal government; that the police department thereof, instead of being considered a protection to law-abiding citizens, is regarded as a terror, and that, therefore, we will hail with gratification the adoption of any honorable process that will restore to an outraged populace the inalienable rights of which they have been deprived, that will snatch our beloved city from a further prestitution to the demon of evil, and reinstate the peace and prosperity that for successive years marked its progress.